UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/960,339	09/24/2001	Atsushi Inoue	214303US2RD	4617

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2142	

DATE MAILED: 05/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/960,339	INOUE, ATSUSHI
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Kelvin Lin	2142

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *09 March 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-14, 17-22, 25-30 and 33-36* is/are pending in the application.

  4a) Of the above claim(s) *15, 16, 23, 24, 31 and 32* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14, 17-22, 25-30 and 33-36* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

  1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

  2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

  3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *3/28/06*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-14, 17-22, 25-30, 33-36 have been considered but they are not persuasive .

2.   Applicant argues that Sampson does not support the position taken in the outstanding Office Action that Protected Server 104 (104A) and Protected server 112 (104B) correspond to the claimed "first server system" and "second server system".

The Office disagrees.

In col.9, line 2-34, the management system 400 (Fig. 4), Sampson discloses client 100 executes browser 101 and communicates with one or more with access Servers 104A, 104B (corresponds to claim 1, element 1, a first server system), directly or indirectly through network 102. And each runtime 406A, 406B of each Protected Server 104A, 104B is coupled to a Session manager 420A, 420B which provides session management services to the Runtimes 406A, 406B respectively, which is configured to carry out communication with the first server system and the client system and to provide the electronic services as a partner site of the mains site (corresponds to claim 1, element 2, a second server system).

Therefore, Sampson does disclose the first and second server system.

3.   Applicant argues that Sampson provides no description or suggestion of what the "Authentication Mechanism 422" in col.9, lines 4-13 authenticates.

Claim 1, element 3, the claim language only recites to **configure** to carry out

authentication, but, didn't recite what is the authentication .

Therefore, In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show

certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which

applicant relies (i.e., what the authentication mechanism) are not recited in the rejected

claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from

the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26

USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or
> described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject
> matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a
> whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having
> ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be
> negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1.   Claims 1-7, 12-14, 17-29, and 31-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Sampson et al., (US Patent 6490624) in view of Barbash et al.,

(US Patent No. 6826595).

2.   Regarding claim 1, Sampson teaches an electronic service system,

comprising:

- a first server system, configured to carry out communications with

client systems of electronic service users, and to

provide electronic services as a main site (Sampson, col.3, l.10-11,

col.7, l.25-31, fig.1, component 104 corresponds to the first server

system);

and

- a second server system, configured to carry out communications

    with the first server system and the client systems, and to provide

    the electronic services as a partner site of the main site (Sampson,

    col.3, l.11-15, col.7, l.32-36, Fig.1, component 112 corresponds to

    the second server system);

    the first server system having:

- a first server authentication processing unit configured to carry out

    authentication with the second server system (Sampson, col.9, l.4-

    13, fig.4,component 104A (first server), and 104B (second server)

    are coupled with 420A, 420B, and authentication module 422),

    and

- an updating unit configured to carry out a remote updating of

    contents of tie-up pages which present at least part of contents or a

    framework of the main site as inherted from the first server system (

    according to www.dictionary.com, the tie-up is definded as a

    temporary immobilization, therefore, tie-up page is interpreted as

    temporary buffer, this definition will be used thereafter, therefore,

Sampson, col.12, I.26-32, the current session manager checks its

buffers to determine whether new information needs to be added to

itself. If so, it updates itself buffer with that information) at the

second server system, at a prescribed timing when the

authentication succeeds (Sampson, col.12, I.25-30, in which the

session manager object in the Web page format (see col.8, I.25-

27), and keep it synchronized (update)

with other session manager object (contents of updated pages

couple with authentication mechanism, col.9, I.10-11), see col.12,

I.7-10, and the session manager checks the timing, col.13, I.24-26),

and the second server system having:

- a second server authentication processing unit configured to carry

   out authentication with the first server system, at a time of receiving

   the remote updating (Sampson, col.9, I.10-13, I.25-34, col.12, I.1-

   10, in which each replica operates authentication mechanism in

   synchronization with all other replica that is completed via network

   which is remotely updating);

    Sampson teaches the limitations in electronic service system

except the tie-up page unit to maintain the tie-up pages between

the main site and partner site.

    However, Barbash teaches asfollows:

- a tie-up page unit configured to maintain the tie-up pages

  (Barbash, col.3, l.61-67, col.4, l.1-10, in which the original web

  page can be updated and maintained in the server 20, for the

  client site and server site corresponds to the partnership between

  the main site and partner site); and

    It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time

of invention by incorporating the Barbash' internet collaboration system with

the Sampson's dual server authentication and synchronization system for the

client/server to access the resource that have been protected.

The motivation would be that the combination of Barbash with

Sampson's method by implementing the client/server collaboration of Web

pages between partners and share the overlayed. Because they are dealt

with the same dual group structure, therefore under the same environment

and performs the client/server or serve/server interactive features and makes

the electronic service system more economic.

- an original page unit configured to maintain original pages of the

  partner site (Barbash, col.3, l.65-67).

3.   Regarding claim 2, Sampson further discloses the electronic service system of

claim 1, wherein the updating unit carries out the remote updating in forms of

data overwriting updates or link updates (Sampson, col. 12, l.4-6, col.13, l.56-67,

col.14, l.1-4)

4.   Regarding claim 3, Sampson further discloses the electronic service system of

claim 1, wherein

- the first server system transmits a content confirmation message

    for urging a site manager of the second server system to carry out a

    content confirmation before carrying out the remote updating

    (Sampson, col.13, l.1-4);

    the second server system

- presents a message configure to urge the site manager to carry out

    the content confirmation upon receiving the content confirmation

    message, and returns an affirmative message indicating an

    affirmation by the site manager when an input indicating the

    affirmation is entered from the site manager (Sampson, col.13, l.6-

    17); and

- the updating unit of the first server system carries out the remote

    updating upon receiving the affirmative message (Sampson, col.13,

    l.29-39).

5.   Regarding claim 4, Sampson further discloses the electronic service system of

claim 1, wherein The electronic service system of claim 1, wherein the second

server system also has a log recording unit configured to record a first log

information generated in relation to accesses from the client systems to the tie-

up pages, and a second log information generated in relation to accesses from

the client systems to the original pages (Sampson, col.7, l.11-22).

6.   Regarding claim 5, Sampson further discloses the electronic service system of

claim 4, wherein the first server system also has a management unit configured

to acquire all or a part of the first log information and the second log information

recorded by the second server system or receive a notification of said all or a

part of the first log information and the second log information from the second

server system at a prescribed timing, and carry out a prescribed management for

the first server system and the second server system according to said all or a

part of the first log information and the second log information (Sampson, Fig.4,

col.9, l.60-67).

7.   Regarding claim 6, Sampson further discloses the electronic service system of

claim 5, wherein the management unit carries out the prescribed management

regarding users of the second server system (Sampson, col.10, l. 3-4)

8.   Regarding claim 7, Sampson further discloses the electronic service system of

claim 5, wherein the management unit carries out the prescribed management

which is a security management with respect to the second server system

(Sampson, col.11, l.29-32)

9.   Regarding claim 12, Sampson further discloses the electronic service system of

claim 8, wherein the second server system generates a certificate for certifying

that said all or a part of the first log information and the second log information

are not altered, and attaches the certificate to said all or a part of the first log

information and the second log information, and the first server system verifies

that said all of a part of the first log information and the second log information

are not altered according to the certificate attached to said all or a part of the first

log information and the second log information (Sampson, col.7, l.46-60, col.13,

l.19-23, l.40-45)

10.   Regarding claim 13, Sampson further discloses the electronic service system of

claim 1, wherein the second server system notifies a request made with respect

to the tie-up pages immediately to the first server system, and the second server

system processes the request notified from the second server system

(Sampson, col.14, l.25-36).

11.   Regarding claim 14, Sampson further discloses the electronic service system of

the electronic service system of claim 1, wherein the second server system

notifies a request made with respect to the tie-up pages immediately to the

first server system, the second server system notifies a command with respect

to the request notified from the second server system, to the second server

device; and the second server system processes the request according to the

command notified from the first server system (Sampson, col.14, l.37-50).

12.   Regarding claim 17, Sampson further discloses the electronic service system of

claim 1, wherein the first server system gives information necessary for the

second server system to construct the original contents, to the second server

system upon making the partnership (Sampson, col.12, l.20-31, col. 14, l.44-50).

13.   Regarding claims 18-22 have similar limitations as claims 1, 4-5, and 15-16.

Therefore, claims 18-22 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in the

rejection of claims 1, 4-5, and 15-16.

14.   Regarding claims 25-29, and 31-32 have similar limitations as claims 1, 3, 5-7,

and 15-16. Therefore, claims 25-29 are rejected for the same reasons

set forth in the rejection of claims 1, 3, 5-7, and 15-16.

15.   Regarding claim 33 has similar limitations as claim 1.Therefore, claim 33 is

rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

16.   Regarding claim 34 has similar limitations as claim 1.Therefore, claim 34 is

rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

17.   Regarding claim 35 has similar limitations as claim 1.Therefore, claim 35 is

rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

18.   Regarding claim 36 has similar limitations as claim 1.Therefore, claim 36 is

rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

19.   Claims 8-11, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Sampson, in view of Barbash, and further in view of

Ferguson et al., (US Patent 5819092).

20.   Regarding claims 8, 10-11, Sampson and Barbash differs from the claimed

invention in that it does not explicitly indicate the step of constructing the

business component such as: partnership handling fee, discount for the second

server system accesses over a prescribed number, and extra handling fee.

However, Ferguson clearly teaches that under e-commerce environment, the fee

structure for the online service can handle fees levied against both users and

third party content providers. For example, a user can be levied fees for logging

onto an online service, performing searches, or downloading information. Third

party content providers can be levied fees for submitting advertisements or for

executing a transaction with a user (Ferguson, col.4, l.53-60). Furthermore,

Ferguson teaches the end users can submit new classified advertisement

listings of their own. The online service can charge a fee for submitting a new

classified advertisement, which means a extra fee for new classified

advertisement (Ferguson, col.14, l.28-31). Ferguson further discloses the Levying

a variable fee on a user for accessing information, depending on the amount of

information that particular user has accessed in the past. Thus, a quantity

discount can be offered to users that frequently access a particular online

service (Ferguson, col.30, l.31-35).

21.   Regarding claims 9, Sampson and Barbash differs from the claimed invention in

that it does not explicitly indicate the step of calculating the business fee.

However, Ferguson clearly teaches that under e-commerce environment, the fee

computation supports the provider access (size, count), and user access (size,

count), and server load (Ferguson, col.36, 15-67, col.37, l.1-42). Therefore,

Ferguson' fee specifier teaches the computation of the ratio of the first log and

the second log information.

Therefore, combine with Sampson and Barbash's session manager for clients

enable a client to interact with a plurality of servers and adopting Ferguson's

on line (E-commerce) accessible fee structure provides the ability to set fees to

be paid by the user for an amount of data accessed, the time spent logged on to

the service would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to combine Sampson and Barbash's session

manager with Ferguson's fee setting capability to support commercial online

service.

22.   Regarding claim 30 has similar limitations as claim 8.

Therefore, claim 30 is rejected for the same reasons set forth in the

rejection of claim 8.

Conclusion

1.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first replay is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

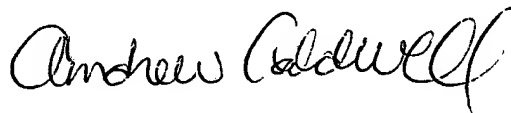than SIX MONTH from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kelvin Lin whose telephone number is 571-272-3898.

The examiner can normally be reached on Flexible 4/9/5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Andrew Caldwell can be reached on 571-272-3868. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

5/8/06
KYL

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